This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-14. (canceled)

15. (New) A drug delivery device comprising: an intraluminal stent; a biocompatible, nonerodible polymeric coating affixed to the intraluminal stent; and rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKBP12 and is incorporated into the polymeric coating, wherein said device provides an in-stent late loss in diameter at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than about 0.5 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

16. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 15 that provides an in-stent late loss in diameter at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than about 0.3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

17. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 15 or 16 that provides an in-stent diameter stenosis at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than about 22%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

18. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 17 that provides an in-stent diameter stenosis at 12 months following implantation in a human of less than about 15%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

19. (New) A drug delivery device comprising: an intraluminal stent; a biocompatible, nonerodible polymeric coating affixed to the intraluminal stent; and rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKBP12 incorporated into the polymeric coating, wherein said device provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.5 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

20. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 19 that provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

21. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 19 or 20 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 22%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

22. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 21 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 15%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

23. (New) A method of inhibiting neointimal proliferation in a human coronary artery resulting from percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty comprising implanting in the lumen of said coronary artery a drug delivery device comprising: an intraluminal stent; a biocompatible, nonerodible polymeric coating affixed to the intraluminal stent; and rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKBP12 incorporated into the polymeric coating, wherein said method provides an in-stent late loss in diameter at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.5 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

24. (New) A method according to claim 23 that provides an in-stent late loss in diameter at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

25. (New) A method according to claim 23 or 24 that provides an in-stent diameter stenosis at 12 months following implantation of less than about 22%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

26. (New) A method according to claim 25 that provides an in-stent diameter stenosis at 12 months following implantation of less than about 15%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

27. (New) A method of inhibiting neointimal proliferation in a coronary artery resulting from percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty comprising implanting in the lumen of said coronary artery a drug delivery device comprising: an intraluminal stent; a biocompatible, nonerodible polymeric coating affixed to the intraluminal stent; and rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof that binds FKBP12 incorporated into the polymeric coating, wherein said method provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.5 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

28. (New) A method according to claim 27 that provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

29. (New) A method according to claim 27 or 28 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 22%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

30. (New) A method according to claim 29 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 15%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.